

GLOSSARY

PART I ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

3

4	AAFS	amphibious assault fuel system
5	AAFES	Air and Air Force Exchange System
6	ACSA	acquisition cross-service agreement
7	ACC	Air Combat Command
8	AECA	Arms Export Control Act
9	AFCAP	Air Force Contract Augmentation Program
10	AFCESA	Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency
11	AIS	automated information system
12	AIT	automatic identification technology
13	ALOC	air lines of communication
14	AMC	Air Mobility Command
15	AMS	Asset Management System, Automated Manifest System
16	AMX	air mobility express
17		
18	AOR	area of responsibility
19	APF	afloat pre-positioning force
20	APS	Army prepositioned stocks
21	APOD	aerial port of debarkation
22	APOE	aerial port of embarkation
23	ASBPO	Armed Service Blood Program Office

24

1	BOA	basic ordering agreement
2	BTC	blood transshipment center
3		
4	C2	command and control
5	C4	command, control, communications, and computers
6	C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
7		
8	CAA	command arrangement agreement
9	CAMPS	Consolidated Air Mobility Planning System
10	CAO	chief administrative officer
11	CAP	crisis action planning
12	CCP	consolidation and containerization point
13	CESP	civil engineering support plan
14	CINC	commander of a combatant command, commander in chief
15	CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
16	CJTF	commander, joint task force; combined joint task force
17	CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
18	CLF	combat logistics force
19	CLS	contractor logistic support
20	CMOC	civil-military operations center
21	COA	course of action
22	COCOM	combatant command (command authority)
23	COMALOC	commercial air lines of communication

1	CONCAP	Construction Capabilities Contract (Navy)
2	CONUS	continental United States
3	CORE	Contingency Response program
4	CRAF	Civil Reserve Air Fleet
5	CUL	common user logistics
6	CULT	common user land transportation
7	CSR	controlled supply rate
8	CWT	customer wait time
9		
10	DAAS	Defense Automated Addressing System
11	DAASC	Defense Automated Addressing System Center
12	DCST	DLA Contingency Support Team
13	DDC	Defense Distribution Center
14	DDMA	Defense Distribution Mapping Activity
15	DESC	Defense Energy Support Center
16	DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
17	DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
18	DISN	Defense Information System Network
19	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
20	DLMS	Defense Logistics Management System
21	DLSS	Defense Logistics Standard Systems
22	DMS	Defense Message System
23	DOD	Department of Defense

1	DODAAD	Department of Defense Activity Address Directory
2	DOMS	Director of Military Support
3	DOS	Department of State
4	DOT	Department of Transportation
5	DRMO	Defense Reutilization Management Office
6	DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service
7	DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
8	DSCP	Defense Supply Center Philadelphia
9	DSCR	Defense Supply Center Richmond
10	DSS	Distribution Standard System
11	DTRACS	Defense Transportation Reporting and Control System
12	DTS	Defense Transportation System
13	DTTS	Defense Transportation Tracking System
14	DVD	direct vendor delivery
15		
16	EDI	electronic data interchange
17	ELIST	Enhanced Logistics Intratheater Support Tool
18	EMALL	electronic mall
19	ESF	emergency support functions
20		
21	FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
22	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
23	FHA	foreign humanitarian assistance

1	FID	foreign internal defense
2	FLSG	force logistics support group
3	FMS	foreign military sales
4	FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
5	FRP	federal response plan
6	FSS	fast sealift ships
7		
8	GATES	Global Air Transportation Execution System
9	GCCS	Global Command and Control System
10	GCSS	Global Combat Support System
11	GDSS	Global Decision Support System
12	GI&S	geospatial information and services
13	GOCO	government-owned, contractor-operated
14	GOGO	government-owned, government-operated
15	GPC	government purchase card
16	GSA	General Services Administration
17	GTN	Global Transportation Network
18		
19	HA	humanitarian assistance
20	HAP	humanitarian assistance program
21	HCA	humanitarian and civic assistance
22	HDR	humanitarian daily ration
23	HM	hazardous materiel

1	HN	host nation
2	HNS	host-nation support
3	HSS	health service support
4	HQ	headquarters
5	HW	hazardous waste
6		
7	IA	implementing arrangement
8	IBS	Integrated Booking System
9	IC3	Integrated Command, Control, and Communications System
10	ICIS	Integrated Consumable Item Support
11	ICP	inventory control point
12	IOC	Industrial Operations Command
13	IPDS	inland petroleum distribution system
14	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
15	ITV	in-transit visibility
16		
17	J-4	Logistics Directorate of a joint staff
18	JBPO	Joint Blood Program Office
19		
20	JEPES	Joint Engineering Planning and Execution System
21	JFAST	Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation
22	JFC	joint force commander
23	JICTRANS	Joint Intelligence Center for Transportation

1	JIMPP	Joint Industrial Mobilization Planning Process
2	JLOTS	joint logistics over-the-shore
3	JMC	joint movement center
4	JMRR	Joint Monthly Readiness Review
5	JMTCA	Joint Munitions Transportation Coordinating Activity
6	JOA	joint operating area
7	JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
8	JPEC	joint planning and execution community
9	JPO	joint petroleum office
10	JRSOI	joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
11	JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
12	JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
13	JTAV	Joint Total Asset Visibility
14	JTB	Joint Transportation Board
15	JTF	joint task force
16	JTTP	joint tactics, techniques, and procedures
17	JV	Joint Vision
18		
19	LASH	lighter aboard ship
20	LIPS	Logistics Information Processing System
21	LMARS	Logistics Metrics Analysis Reporting System
22	LMSR	large, medium speed roll on/roll off
23	LOA	letter of offer and acceptance

1	LOC	lines of communications
2	LOGCAP	logistics civil augmentation program
3	LRC	logistics readiness center
4	LSA	Logistics Sustainability Analysis
5		
6	MARAD	Maritime Administration
7	MARFORLANT	Marine Forces, Atlantic
8	MCX	Marine Corps Exchange
9	MILALOC	military air lines of communication
10	MILS	Military Standard Logistic System
11	MILSBILLS	Military Standard Billing System
12	MILSCAP	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedures
13	MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
14	MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting
15		Procedures
16	MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
17	MJLC	multinational joint logistic centre
18	MNF	multinational force
19	MNFC	multinational force commander
20	MOOTW	military operations other than war
21	MPS	maritime prepositioning ships
22	MPSA	Military Postal Service Agency
23	MRE	meal, ready-to-eat

1	MSC	Military Sealift command
2	MSCA	military support to civil authorities
3	MSO	map support office
4	MTF	medical treatment facility
5	MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
6		
7	MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
8		
9	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
10	NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
11	NCA	National Command Authorities
12	NDAF	Air Force Prepositioning Ships
13	NDRF	National Defense Reserve Fleet
14		
15	NEW	net explosive weight
16	NEXCOM	Navy Exchange Command
17	NGO	nongovernmental organization
18	NIMA	National Imagery and Mapping Agency
19	NMS	National Military Strategy
20	NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
21		
22	OCONUS	outside the continental United States
23	OMC	optical memory card

1	OPCON	operational control
2	OPDS	offshore petroleum discharge system
3	OPLAN	operation plan
4	OPORD	operation order
5	OSA	operational support airlift
6	OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
7		
8	PDS	primary distribution site
9	POD	port of debarkation
10	POE	port of embarkation
11	POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
12	POM	program objective memorandum
13	PV	prime vendor
14	PVO	private voluntary organization
15		
16	RC	reserve component
17	RF	radio frequency
18	RFID	radio frequency identification
19	RO/RO	roll on/roll off
20	RRF	Ready Reserve Force
21	RSN	role specialist nation
22		
23	SA	security assistance

1	SAO	Security Assistance Organization
2	SAAM	special assignment airlift mission
3	SDR	supply discrepancy report
4	SecDef	Secretary of Defense
5	SIMLM	single integrated medical logistics manager
6	SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
7	SOF	special operations forces
8	SOFA	status of forces agreement
9	SPM	single port manager
10	SPOD	seaport of debarkation
11	SPOE	seaport of embarkation
12	STORES	Subsistence Total Order and Receipt Electronic System
13		
14	TAMS	Transportation Analysis, Modeling, and Simulation
15	TAV	total asset visibility
16	TC-AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for
17		Movement System II
18	TCC	transportation component command
19	TD	theater distribution
20	TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
21		
22	UGR	unitized group ration
23	UMMIPS	uniform materiel movement and issue priority system

1	UN	United Nations
2	USAF	US Air Force
3	USAID	United State Agency for International Development
4	USC	United States Code, Universal Service Contract
5	USCG	US Coast Guard
6	USCINCTRANS	Commander in Chief, United States Transportation Command
7	USDA	US Department of Agriculture
8	USG	United States Government
9	USJFCOM	United States Joint Forces Command
10	USLANTFLT	United States Atlantic Fleet
11	USPS	United State Postal Service
12	USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
13	USSPACECOM	United States Space Command
14	USSTRATCOM	United States Strategic Command
15	USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
16		
17	VISA	Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement
18	VMI	vendor managed inventory
19	VPV	virtual prime vendor
20		
21	WPS	Worldwide Port System
22	WWX	worldwide express

PART II—TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

aerial port. An airfield that has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and materiel, and to serve as an authorized port for entrance into or departure from the country which located. (JP 1-02)

afloat pre-positioning force. Shipping maintained in full operational status to afloat preposition military equipment and supplies in support of combatant commanders' operation plans. The afloat prepositioning force consists of the three maritime prepositioning ships squadrons and the afloat prepositioning ships. Also called **APF**. (JP 1-02)

afloat prepositioning ships. Forward deployed merchant ships loaded with tactical equipment and supplies to support the initial deployment of military forces. Also called **APS**. (JP 1-02)

Air Mobility Command. The Air Force Component Command of the US Transportation Command. Also called **AMC**. (JP 1-02)

Ammunition. See **munition**.

1 **ammunition controlled supply rate.** In Army usage, the amount of ammunition
2 estimated to be available to sustain operations of a designated force for a specified time
3 if expenditures are controlled at that rate. It is expressed in terms of rounds per weapon
4 per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of units of measure per
5 organization per day for bulk allotment ammunition items. Tactical commanders use
6 this rate to control expenditures of ammunition during tactical operations at planned
7 intervals. It is issued through command channels at each level. It is determined based
8 on consideration of the required supply rates submitted by subordinate commanders and
9 ammunition assets available. (JP 1-02)

10
11 **any Service member mail.** Mail sent by the general public to an unspecified Service
12 member deployed on a contingency operation, as an expression of patriotic support.
13 (JP 1-02)

14
15 **bulk petroleum.** A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in
16 tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 liters. (JP 1-02)

17
18 **campaign plan.** A plan for a series of related military operations aimed at
19 accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. (JP 1-
20 02)

21
22 **civil affairs.** The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit
23 relations between military forces and civil authorities, both governmental and

nongovernmental, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile area of operations in order to facilitate military operations and consolidate operational objectives. Civil affairs may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of local government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. (JP 1-02)

classes of supply. The grouping of supplies by type into 10 categories to facilitate supply management and planning. Classes are: I. Subsistence-- Rations and gratuitous issue of health, morale, and welfare items. II. Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment. III. POL-- Petroleum, oil, and lubricants. IV. Construction materials. V Ammunition. VI. Personal demand items. VII. Major end items--includes tanks, helicopters, and radios. VIII. Medical. IX. Repair parts and components for equipment maintenance. X. Nonstandard items to support nonmilitary programs such as agriculture and economic development. (JP 1-02)

coalition force. A force composed of military elements of nations that have formed a temporary alliance for some specific purpose. (JP 1-02)

combatant command (command authority). Nontransferable command authority established by title 10 ("Armed Forces"), United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise

1 directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command
2 authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to
3 perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and
4 employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving
5 authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and
6 logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant
7 command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of
8 subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate
9 joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders.
10 Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and
11 employ commands and forces, as the combatant commander considers necessary to
12 accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command
13 (command authority). Also called **COCOM**. (JP 1-02)

14
15 **containerization.** The use of containers to unitize cargo for transportation, supply and
16 storage. Containerization incorporates supply, transportation, packaging, storage, and
17 security together with visibility of container and its contents into a distribution system
18 from source to user. (JP 1-02)

19
20 **cross-servicing.** That function performed by one Military Service in support of another
21 Military Service for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving
22 support. (JP 1-02)

1 **customer wait time.** The total elapsed time between issuance of a customer order and
2 satisfaction of that order. (Upon approval of this publication, this term and its
3 definition will be included in JP 1-02.)
4

5 **direct vendor delivery.** A materiel acquisition and distribution method that requires
6 vendor delivery directly to the customer. Also called **DVD**. (Upon approval of this
7 publication, this term and its definition will be included in JP 1-02.JP)
8

9 **distribution.** 1. The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or
10 maneuver. 2. A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. 3. A planned spread of
11 fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. 4. An official delivery of anything, such as
12 orders or supplies. 5. That functional phase of military logistics that embraces the act
13 of dispensing materiel, facilities, and services. 6. The process of assigning military
14 personnel to activities, units, or billets. (JP 1-02)
15

16 **distribution system.** That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures
17 designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel
18 between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issued to using
19 activities and units. (JP 1-02)
20

21 **dominant user concept.** The concept that the Service which is the principal consumer
22 will have the responsibility for performance of a support workload for all using
23 Services. (JP 1-02)

foreign internal defense. Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. Also called **FID**. (JP 1-02)

global distribution. Global distribution is the process that synchronizes and integrates fulfillment of joint force requirements with employment of the joint force. It provides national resources (forces and materiel) to support execution of joint operations. (Upon approval of this publication, this term and its definition will be included in JP 1-02.)

global distribution of materiel. The process of providing material from the source of supply to its point of consumption or use. (Upon approval of this publication, this term and its definition will be included in JP 1-02.)

global transportation network. The automated support necessary to enable USTRANSCOM and its components to provide global transportation management. The global transportation network provides the integrated transportation data and systems necessary to accomplish global transportation planning, command and control, and in-transit visibility across the range of military operations. Also called **GTN**. (JP 1-02)

host-nation support. Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign

forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. (JP 1-02)

humanitarian assistance. Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance provided is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. (JP 1-02)

intermodal. Type of international freight system that permits transshipping among sea, highway, rail, and air modes of transportation through use of American National Standards Institute/International Organization for Standardization containers, line-haul assets, and handling equipment. (JP 1-02)

in-transit visibility. The ability to track the identity, status, and location of Department of Defense units, and non-unit cargo (excluding bulk petroleum, oils, and lubricants) and passengers; medical patients; and personal property from origin to consignee or destination across the range of military operations. See also **global transportation network.** (JP 1-02)

intratheater airlift. See **theater airlift.**

1

2 **joint force commander.** A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified
3 commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command
4 (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called **JFC**. (JP 1-
5 02)

6

7 **joint tactics, techniques, and procedures.** The actions and methods, which implement
8 joint doctrine and describe how forces will be employed in joint operations. They will
9 be promulgated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in consultation with other
10 members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called **JTTP**. (JP 1-02)

11

12 **joint task force.** A force composed of assigned or attached elements of the Army, the
13 Navy or the Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these Services, which
14 is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense or by the commander of a
15 unified command, a specified command, or an existing joint task force. (JP 1-02)

16

17 **line of communications.** A route, either land, water, and/or air, which connects an
18 operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military
19 forces move. Also called **LOC**. (JP 1-02)

20

21 **logistics.** The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of
22 forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which
23 deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution,

1 maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; b. movement, evacuation, and
2 hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and
3 disposition of facilities; and d. acquisition or furnishing of services. (JP 1-02)

4
5 **materiel.** All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and
6 related spares, repair parts, and support equipment, but excluding real property,
7 installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military
8 activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes.
9 (JP 1-02)

10
11 **military operations other than war.** Operations that encompass the use of military
12 capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions
13 can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national
14 power and occur before, during, and after war. Also called **MOOTW**. (JP 1-02)

15
16 **multinational force.** A force composed of military elements of nations who have
17 formed a temporary alliance for some specific purpose. (JP 1-02)

18
19 **multinational operations.** A collective term to describe military actions conducted by
20 forces of two or more nations, typically organized within the structure of a coalition or
21 alliance. (JP 1-02)

22
23 **munition.** A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics,

1 initiating composition, or nuclear, biological or chemical material for use in military
2 operations, including demolitions. Certain suitably modified munitions can be used for
3 training, ceremonial or nonoperational purposes. Also called **ammunition**. (Note: In
4 common usage, “munitions” (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition, and
5 equipment.) (JP 1-02)

6
7 **National Command Authorities.** The President and the Secretary of Defense or their
8 duly deputized alternates or successors. Also called **NCA**. (JP 1-02)

9
10 **net explosive weight (in pounds).** The actual weight of explosive mixtures or
11 compounds including the TNT equivalent of energetic material which is used in
12 determination of explosive limits and ESQD arcs. Also called **NEW**. (Upon approval
13 of this publication, this term and its definition will be included in JP 1-02.)

14
15 **operational level of war.** The level of war at which campaigns and major operations are
16 planned, conducted, and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theaters or
17 areas of operations. Activities at this level link tactics and strategy by establishing
18 operational objectives needed to accomplish the strategic objectives, sequencing events
19 to achieve the operational objectives, initiating actions, and applying resources to bring
20 about and sustain these events. These activities imply a broader dimension of time or
21 space than do tactics; they ensure the logistic and administrative support of tactical
22 forces, and provide the means by which tactical successes are exploited to achieve
23 strategic objectives. See also strategic level of war; tactical level of war. (JP 1-02)

1
2 **packaged petroleum product.** A petroleum product (generally a lubricant, oil, grease,
3 or specialty item) normally packaged by a manufacturer and procured, stored,
4 transported, and issued in containers having a fill capacity of 55 United States gallons
5 (or 45 Imperial gallons, or 205 liters) or less. (JP 1-02)

6
7 **pipeline.** In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of
8 which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. (JP
9 1-02)

10
11 **preposition.** To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of
12 planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely
13 support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. (JP 1-02)

14
15 **prime vendor.** A contracting process that provides commercial products to regionally
16 grouped military and federal customers from commercial distributors using electronic
17 commerce. Customers typically receive materiel delivery through the vendor's
18 commercial distribution system. (Upon approval of this publication, this term and its
19 definition will be included in JP 1-02.)

20
21 **redeployment.** The transfer of a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to
22 another area, or to another location within the area, or to the zone of interior for the
23 purpose of further employment. (JP 1-02)

1

2 **resupply.** The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply.

3 (JP 1-02)

4

5 **security assistance.** Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of
6 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other
7 related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training,
8 and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of
9 national policies and objectives. (JP 1-02)

10

11 **shelf life.** The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or
12 having a limited life which cannot be renewed, is considered serviceable while stored.
13 (JP 1-02)

14

15 **single port manager.** USTRANSCOM, through its transportation component command,
16 Military Traffic Management Command, is the DOD-designated single port manager
17 for all common-user seaports world-wide. The single port manger performs those
18 functions necessary to support the strategic flow of the deploying forces' equipment and
19 sustainment supply in the sealift port of embarkation and hand-off to the theater
20 commander-in-chief (CINC) in the sealift port of debarkation (SPOD). The single port
21 manager is responsible for providing strategic deployment status information to the
22 CINC and to workload the SPOD Port operator based on the CINC's priorities and

1 guidance. The single port manager is responsible through all phases of the theater port
2 operations continuum, from a bare beach deployment to a commercial contact
3 supported deployment. Also called **SPM**. (JP 1-02)

4
5 **strategic airlift.** The common-user airlift linking theaters to the continental United
6 States (CONUS) and to other theaters as well as the airlift within CONUS. These airlift
7 assets are assigned to the Commander in Chief, United States Transportation
8 Command. Due to the intertheater ranges usually involved, strategic airlift is normally
9 comprised of the heavy, longer range, intercontinental airlift assets but may be
10 augmented with shorter range aircraft when required. Also called **intertheater airlift**.
11 See also **theater airlift**.

12
13 **strategic level of war.** The level of war at which a nation or group of nations determines
14 national or alliance security objectives and develops and uses national resources to
15 accomplish those objectives. Activities at this level establish national and alliance
16 military objectives; sequence initiatives; define limits and assess risks for the use of
17 military and other instruments of power; develop global or theater war plans to achieve
18 those objectives; and provide armed forces and other capabilities in accordance with the
19 strategic plan. See also operational level of war; tactical level of war. (JP 1-02)

20
21 **supplies.** In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipment, support, and
22 maintenance of military forces. (JP 1-02)

1 **supply.** The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of
2 supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. A. producer
3 phase - That phase of military supply which extends from determination of
4 procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military Services. B.
5 consumer phase - That phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished
6 supplies by the Military Services through issue for use or consumption. (JP 1-02)

7
8 **supply chain.** Supply chains are the linked activities associated with providing materiel
9 from a raw materiel stage to an end user as a finished product. (Upon approval of this
10 publication, this term and its definition will be included in JP 1-02,)

11
12 **supply chain management.** A cross-functional approach to procuring, producing, and
13 delivering products and services to customers. The broad scope includes sub-suppliers,
14 suppliers, internal information, and funds flow. (Upon approval of this publication, this
15 term and its definition will be included in JP 1-02,)

16
17 **sustainability.** The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of operational
18 activity to achieve military objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing for and
19 maintaining those levels of ready forces, materiel, and consumables necessary to
20 support military effort. (JP 1-02)

21
22 **sustainment.** The provision of personnel, logistic, and other support required to
23 maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision

1 of the mission or of the nation objective. (JP 1-02)

2

3 **tactical level of war.** The level of war at which battles and engagements are planned and
4 executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical units or task forces.
5 Activities at this level focus on the ordered arrangement and maneuver of combat
6 elements in relation to each other and to the enemy to achieve combat objectives. See
7 also operational level of war; strategic level of war. (JP 1-02)

8

9 **theater airlift.** The airlift assigned or attached to a combatant commander other than
10 Commander in chief, US Transportation command, which provides air movement and
11 delivery of personnel and equipment directly into objective areas through air landing,
12 airdrop, extraction, or other delivery techniques; and the air logistic support of all
13 theater forces, including those engaged in combat operations, to meet specific theater
14 objectives and requirements. Also called **intratheater airlift**. See also **strategic**
15 **airlift**. (JP 1-02)

16

17 **throughput.** The average quantity of cargo and passengers that can pass through a port
18 on a daily basis from arrival at the port to loading onto a ship or plane, or from the
19 discharge from a ship or plane to the exit (clearance) from the port complex.
20 Throughput is usually expressed in measurement tons, short tones, or passengers.
21 Reception and storage limitation may affect final throughput. (JP 1-02)

22

1 **time-phased force and deployment data.** The Joint Operation Planning and Execution
2 System data base portion of an operation plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-
3 unit- related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan,
4 including: a. In-place units. b. Units to be deployed to support the operation plan with a
5 priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation. c.
6 Routing of forces to be deployed. d. Movement data associated with deploying forces.
7 e. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted
8 concurrently with the deployment of forces. f. Estimate of transportation requirements
9 that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that
10 can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources. Also called **TPFDD**.
11 (JP 1-02)

12
13 **traffic management.** The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to
14 the procurement and use of freight and passenger transportation services. (JP 1-02)

15
16 **transportation component command.** The three component commands of
17 USTRANSCOM: Air Force Air Mobility Command; Navy Military Sealift Command;
18 and Army Military Traffic Management Command. Each transportation component
19 command remains a major command of its parent Service and continues to organize,
20 train, and equip its forces as specified by law. Each transportation component
21 command also continues to perform Service-unique missions. Also called **TCC**. See
22 also **United States Transportation Command**. (JP 1-02)

1

2 **United States Transportation Command.** The unified command with the mission to
3 provide strategic air, land, and sea transportation for the Department of Defense, across
4 the range of military operations. Also called **USTRANSCOM.** (JP 1-02)

5

6 **Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement.** The objective of the Voluntary Intermodal
7 Sealift Agreement (VISA) is to provide the Department of Defense (DOD) with assured
8 access to US flag assets, both vessel capacity and intermodal systems, to meet DOD
9 contingency requirements. VISA should eventually replace the current Sealift
10 Readiness Program. This new concept is modeled after DOD's civil reserve air fleet
11 program. Carriers will contractually commit specified portions of their fleet to meet
12 time-phased DOD contingency requirements. A one year prototype was instituted on 1
13 October 1995. Also called **VISA.** (JP 1-02)

14

15 **war reserves.** Stocks of materiel amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military
16 requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to
17 provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be
18 effected. (JP 1-02)

19

20 **weapon(s) system.** A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment,
21 materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable)
22 required for self-sufficiency. (JP 1-02)

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